

He. This young pilot, Maj. Richard Obens, after flying his small propeller-driven plane across the frontier of Poland and East Germany, declared that he was fleeing the oppressive and stifling restrictions placed on him in present-day Poland.

He is looking for a better life for his children and to find it, he risked his own life and the lives of his family in a desperate escape.

The newspaper article follows:

From The New York Times, July 19, 1963
Polish Pilot Escapes to West Berlin

BERLIN, July 18.—A Polish war plane pilot took a two-seat military plane this afternoon and with his wife and two children flew to freedom in West Berlin.

Maj. Richard Obens circled Tempelhof Air-grounds in West Berlin twice after his 1-hour flight across Communist Poland and East Germany.

After the plane taxied to a stop, the jet test pilot dashed into the arms of an astonished U.S. Air Force sergeant, sobbing happily. He asked for political asylum.

As the 31-year-old pilot told of his escape, his wife, Mary, 27, and his sons, Lartow, 9, and Kristofer, 8, climbed from the rear cockpit. The boys had been tucked beneath the seat.

Obens said he flew dangerously low—never above 150 feet—the entire distance to escape detection by Polish and East German watch-towers, observation posts, and radar.

He told a news conference that he planned the flight for weeks. He kept his plans so secret, he said, that his wife and boys thought the family was heading for a visit to relatives in Sweden when they took off from an air base at Modonow, Poland.

He started the flight to Berlin and told his six boys, superior he was piloting the plane, which usually served as a courier craft for the heavy freight. They brought only the clothes they wore.

The plane is expected to be returned to the Poles next week.

Obens was in full uniform as he dashed up to Air Force Capt. Lionel Paternand. His attractive wife wore gray slacks, a blue blouse, and a gray sweater. The boys wore shorts, sweaters, and simple shoes.

Within 4 hours the major faced a news conference. By putting Obens immediately before the press, the West undoubtedly gained a propaganda victory.

Obens said he was fed up and that a majority of the officers he knew in Poland wanted to do just what he had done but they had few opportunities to do. He said most people in Poland want to come to the free West.

The major made it clear that his knowledge of terrain and Communist defenses were of great help. He was challenged only once, by an East German helicopter. He disregarded the call, kept his plane low, and flew on.

Mr. Speaker, in 1959 this House of Representatives adopted a resolution empowering the President to proclaim the third week in July each year as Captive Nations Week. Since that time, this Nation has observed the occasion annually and we shall continue to observe it solemnly, as long as there are people who are denied their fundamental rights to live in the dignity which their neighbors in free societies take as a matter of course.

During this week, we reaffirm our beliefs in the universal worth of each separate individual on this earth; we revere those gallant souls who have given their lives in the unending quest for

freedom; and we give thanks for the miracle of democracy which shields each of us in this country from tyranny and oppression.

**Khrushchev Tells Red China That His
 Success In Taking Over Cuba Without
 War Proves That the Best Way To Buy
 The United States Is To Call For
 Communist Revolution**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
 OF
 HON. CRAIG HOSMER**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 Tuesday, July 16, 1963**

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, less than 1 year ago Mr. Khrushchev was caught redhanded sneaking atomic rockets into Cuba. The fact he promised to take them away was said to be a great triumph of the administration by the administration. Unfortunately, there really is no hard evidence the promise was ever fully carried out. There is, however, hard and uncontroverted evidence that out of the affair the Soviet Union acquired a base and staging area for the taking over of numerous other American territories. This was said to be a great win for Communism. Khrushchev gained slightly out of the affair. The United States lost heavily. However, little is said about that in administration press releases. Nonetheless, Mr. Khrushchev is saying a lot about it in his arguments with the United States regarding the Cuban case. He is saying that these intra-Communist arguments are not something about whether to buy the United States and the rest of the free world. They simply have no argument about the objective. That is, the argument is about when and how to do it. On July 15 the Long Beach Independent-Free-Press newspaper rather cleverly discussed in the following editorial how Khrushchev uses the Cuba case to bolster his arguments:

A Question of Strategy
 If the Red Chinese would just sit still and listen, they could learn something from the Russians.

The Russians are trying to tell them that violence against the United States is not necessary, since the aims of the Communists are being achieved by talk and trick.

To illustrate his case, Premier Khrushchev points to Cuba.

In his open letter to the Chinese Communist Party, Khrushchev notes that the Red Chinese considered his withdrawal of missiles from Cuba to be an act of capitulation. Actually, he says, it was an example of productive East-West negotiation—peaceful coexistence in action.

Russia moved her missiles into the island to protect the Communist revolution there, he explained. The subsequent agreement between Russia and the United States preserved the peace and the revolution.

When such an agreement is clearly in the hands of the understanding that if the Russians withdrew their missiles, there would

be no invasion by the United States or with U.S. sanction.

Thus, Khrushchev is telling his Red Chinese comrades, the net result of the Cuban adventure was an assurance that the Communist revolution on the island would be free to follow its course.

In truth, this has been exactly the result. The United States not only refrained from carrying out its action on its own, but also has prevented Cuban allies from going on missions of more harassment.

Khrushchev might well point to one other fact on his side of the argument. The American "no invasion" pledge was made so verification by the United States of the withdrawal of the Soviet missiles. However, there has never been a single on-site inspection, therefore the verification. Whether the Soviet removed its missiles as they installed in the first place has never been determined.

And the Soviet has been trying to get it through the heads of the Red Chinese that one, though no point, in doing so, violence what you can do by agreement through threat of violence; two, agreement is not necessarily had if it is one-sided.

These Chinese comrades regard as the main criterion of revolutionary spirit the recognition of an enemy's strength as a threat. In everything, everywhere, says Khrushchev. "Thereby the Chinese comrades greatly deny the possibility of using peaceful means of struggle for the victory of the Soviet revolution, whereas Marxism-Leninism teaches that the Communists must make use of force of revolutionary struggle, being armed and ready to fight."

In other words, Khrushchev has shown the as much prove that the danger is not in the struggle between Red China and the Soviet Union for the leadership of the Communist movement. It is not the kind of struggle from which the West can help.

Some persons prefer to sit in the pro of hostility and peace between Russia and the United States developing from the Soviet-Chinese split. If Cuba is supposed to have enough of what they now say is the case, we cannot look forward to it with any great relief.

Soviet Bloc Sustains Attacks In Algeria

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. JOHN BRADEN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1963

Mr. BRADEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to insert in the Congressional Record a recent Associated Press dispatch which describes how "the Soviet bloc is suffering setbacks in its efforts to establish a solid foothold in independent Algeria."

The article, published in the July 1, 1963, issue of the Washington Post follows:

SOVIET BLOC SUSTAINS SETBACKS IN ALGERIA

(By Andrew Borowiec)

ALGERIA, July 10.—The Soviet bloc is suffering setbacks in its efforts to establish a solid foothold in independent Algeria.

The Algerian Government's ban on Communist Party and its strong nationalist course have provoked a wait-and-see policy in the Soviet bloc. The bloc's aid program appears to be withering away.

However, Soviet bloc military activities continue. Several hundred Algerian